

any movement in France, which soon swelled into a mighty tempest, that made every throne in Europe tremble, Mirabeau boasted that he carried the French revolution upon his shoulders; he was the master spirit that rode in the storm, and directed its lightning. The proud ambition of deserving the confidence, and achieving liberty for his country, sunk under the blandishments of aristocracy—he sold himself to the court, and expired in the conflict between his ambition and his avarice; his treachery dissolved the elements of association; confidence in professions vanished; suspicion infused itself into the mass of revolutionary materials, which was working for the emancipation of man, and produced those throes and convulsions that desolated Europe, and left France exhausted and enslaved.

The constitution not demanding the adoption of the resolutions, justice and policy both forbid it. You are now engaged in a protracted negotiation with Spain; the tone of whose minister rises with every denunciation against the administration. He considers the interest of his master taken into your goodly keeping. Your bankrupt merchant has died, in the vain expectation of indemnification for Spanish spoliation upon your commerce. He has left the distant glimmering hope as a legacy to his impoverished family, who in vain look to this government for justice. Spanish diplomacy spins out negotiation, and delays still longer retribution. The high destiny of this growing empire demands the acquirement of Florida—the peace and tranquillity of a large extent of population depends upon its possession; and instead of accelerating her march, you are employed in mooted constitutional points, invisible to an ordinary mind, and escaping technical inquisition. The constitution is the palladium of your liberties, so plainly written, that he who runs may read—a sacred bequest, to be transmitted unimpaired to posterity: not an instrument to be perverted to the purposes of oppression. General Jackson is to be stricken into dust by these resolutions. You recollect, sir, when this House was covered with gloom and despondency; that diffidence, now rising into splendour from ruins, presented the sad spectacle of national disgrace, inflicted by the Vandal spirit of British hatred; your resources exhausted; the nation paralyzed; a powerful party in this House crippling all your efforts; the fall of Orleans had been loudly proclaimed. A full apprehension and aching solicitude filled every patriotic bosom, and the birds of ill omen had begun to croak the downfall of this republic! You recollect the bright morning that succeeded that dark night. You recollect the day when the news of the 8th of January arrived—joy lighted up the countenance, and pride elevated the crest of the friends of liberty. You then acknowledged Jackson your deliverer. He retired with hearing his deeds recounted; his glory is the property of the nation, and has surrounded your country with a wall of fire. Give not to America a Belshazzar, nor permit the historian, with his immortal pen, to inscribe the name of another Aristides upon his page.

Sir, upon every view of this subject, I shall vote against the resolutions.

FOREIGN.

From late English papers received by the Virginia, arr. at Norfolk from Liverpool.

COMMENTS ON THE SPEECH.
LONDON, Jan. 17. The speech from the throne, which is written in a kind of prologuistic style, embraces some few of the popular topics of the day; and, to render them more striking to the general ear, they are enlivened with occasional flourishes of the Pitt school, and some flights of fancy on the flourishing state of our finances, and the unparalleled prosperity of the British people.

It is evident, from the Speech, that the Regent affects a popular expression; but if he really had caught any considerable portion of that spirit which was manifested by the country, at the period of the last Election, the continuance of the present extravagant system would have been repudiated by him, and a pledge given, in his Speech, that it would be rendered a work of Ministerial difficulty.

The speech speaks of economy; but the Regent's efforts ought not to be exclusively directed to the enforcing a right and unsparring economy; he ought to reform, and correct abuses in every department of the State; and he ought, above all, to be guided by sages whose advice will tend to promote the growth of science, beneficence, kindness, justice, and mercy, instead of submitting to the conduct of those who admire and protect the art of cutting throats, dismembering empires, forming schemes for future wars, and feeding the vultures and the raven with human gore.

The question, whether the Bank of England is to be allowed to continue to deluge the country with an inconvertible Paper Currency—whether the money value of all the property in the empire is to be left to depend on the whims and caprice of twenty-four irresponsible individuals, is not mentioned in the speech, although it is one of the most important which can be brought before Parliament; and it is one on which it is to be hoped that its decision will accord with the universal wish of the enlightened part of the nation.

The speech is also silent on the subject of the enormous amount of the Standing Army; but it is a matter which cannot possibly escape the attention of a vigilant House of Commons. Its reduction is imperatively necessary. Without this, it is in vain to expect any considerable diminution of our expenditure, or the permanent enjoyment of our remaining rights and liberties.

The state of the lower classes throughout the country, taken in connection with the Poor Laws, and the extraordinary prevalence of crime, although a subject of the very first importance, and which demands the fullest and most deliberate investigation, is not so much as recommended to the attention of Parliament; nor does the Regent appear to see the necessity of urging other and more effectual means than the building of Churches, the propagation of Bibles, and the formation of Savings Banks, for the alleviation of the public calamity.

There is no acknowledgment in the Speech, that poverty constitutes the great nursery of crime, and that it is one of the chief causes of national abasement; nor does it impress ministers with a desire really to amend the situation of the lower classes, by endeavoring to reduce the enormous load of taxation, and by breaking down those monopolies which fetter

and restrict the industry of the country. The speech does not command the Parliament, as far as legislative regulations can effect, to put it into the power of every person honestly to provide for its own, and the wants of those dependant on him for support.

The people of Scotland have a strong claim on the justice of his Royal Highness; but the speech from the throne does not ensure those who advised him to throw the government of the city of Aberdeen a second time into the hands of the very same persons by whom it had been reduced to a state of bankruptcy. The abolition of the system of self-election was expected at the Regent's hands; and I am bold to assert, that if, in consequence of the Prince's conduct and silence, the House of Commons becomes the protector of so disgraceful a system, its character will remain but a very short time in a state of mystery.

The speech from the throne says nothing of those degrading restrictions which exclude four-fifths of the inhabitants of our Sister Isle from participating in the benefits of the constitution. The liberal conduct of the Irish government has excited the strongest expectations in the minds of the people of Ireland. The Regent will not surely destroy those expectations! And yet so conciliatory a system is recommended to Parliament, nor any disposition expressed to heal the divisions by which that unhappy country has been so long distracted.

But whatever be the nature of this speech from the throne, the Prince cannot be insensible to the value of the trust reposed in his hands, and to the claim which the country has upon those who are really its governors. Time has made us aware of defects in institutions formerly deemed perfect; and it is the duty of a wise Prince to accommodate them to the altered spirit of the age.

Had, therefore, the speech from the throne commanded that the representative assembly of the British nation should zealously and conscientiously enter upon the discharge of its great duties, and had it declared that the Regent had voluntarily refused his confidence to a ministry distinguished only for its aversion to the principles of liberty, and that he had reserved it for those who, while they have maintained the just rights of the crown, have not ceased to support and defend those of their fellow citizens, it would have been a speech worthy our admiration; but, as it is, I am constrained to view it in the light of a forced prologue to an acknowledged bad play; and as such, I shall dismiss it, with one or two final observations.

The speech congratulates the Parliament "That the PRINCE OF WALES is deposed, and that his dominions are to be placed under the management of the British power; that the independent Pindaries are reduced to a foreign yoke, and the Mahratta powers attacked on a scale of glory which promises the most brilliant success."—Can this be true? What! we share the plunder; we steal the countries of the deposed Kings, Peishwas, and Rajahs; we waken in their luxuries; we consign to death their faithful servants for their affection to their masters, and we are called upon by this speech to rejoice!

Can the English—can the Regent enslave these things? Do these latens of tyranny, these lovers of freedom, these Christian heroes, stain their swords in human gore, for the paltry purpose of extending their empire, or gratifying base cupidity? If it be so, let us hear no more of such deeds from the throne. The only glory in this speech is gained from the lust of conquest; but the glory gained from such an impure source will soon cease to be admired, and plunder by thousands, or by individuals, abhorred. The glory which is wet with human blood is the glory of demons. These are British feelings, and they are my pride.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 18.—The day of anticipated mischief has passed over. Mr. HUNT arrived at Ardwick, this forenoon, a little before eleven, this forenoon, in an open barouche, accompanied by three private friends.

A little before 12 o'clock the procession passed down Market street lane, preceded by flags, on which were inscribed "Hunt and Liberty," "Universal Suffrage," "No Corn Laws," "Rights of Man."—When the carriage reached the Exchange, Mr. Hunt made an ineffectual attempt to address the Gentlemen assembled at that place, but his voice was overpowered by hisses, and the procession proceeded to the ground in front of St. Peter's Church, where hustings had been erected for the reception of the orators. About 12 o'clock, Mr. Hunt mounted the hustings; and after thanking the assembled multitude for the honor they had conferred on him, and in their requisition for his attendance, and in their unanimous election of him to fill the chair, begged that no one would interrupt the proceedings of the meeting by calling "silence," which he had ever found to be the greatest annoyance. He then alluded to the borough-revee having refused to call the meeting on the requisition which had been presented to him; and remarked, that they were called together as legally, and constitutionally as by the municipal authorities had been present. "Some gentlemen (Mr. Hunt observed) had proposed a petition—a petition to that House of Commons, which, when last assembled, had kicked their prayers and petitions out of doors. Would they submit again to petition that House?—or would they come forward as men—as Englishmen—and demand their rights?" (Here the word remonstrance, from the assembled thousands drowned the voice of the orator; and it was finally agreed that a remonstrance to the Prince Regent should supersede the petition that had been prepared. A remonstrance was quickly brought forward, and unanimously adopted.) Seeing some of the 7th Hussars on the ground, Mr. Hunt begged the people would not offer them any insult; they were their countrymen—and however a sense of duty might compel them to act contrary to the general weal, they were Britons, and could not help feeling as Englishmen. "Wherever I go (said Mr. Hunt) Government always do me the honor to protect me by a strong military guard." Mr. Hunt concluded by strenuously enforcing the necessity of a prompt and efficient muster of the friends of Reform, in order to counteract the mischievous attempts that were secretly making to undermine their liberties; and expressed his detestation of the odious Corn Bill, the repeal of which was the object of their present assembling.

HUNT IN MANCHESTER.
We gave, on paper of Wednesday, some account of the proceedings of this

man, and his associates at Manchester. We are now enabled to add the following additional particulars of what took place at the dinner, with the reception he met with at the theatre.

About 180 persons sat down to a well prepared dinner—Mr. Hunt was promoted to the chair. The company consisted of decent looking men, who appeared to be chiefly operating artisans; but we do not find that a single character of any weight or respectability joined the chairman on this occasion, or at any of the previous proceedings. After some circulation of the glass, points of discussion arose which threw strong shades upon conviviality. Unfortunately for the views of harmony, or order, there were more speakers than listeners; hence confusion arose. Two great men, Messrs. Chapman and Hunt, were at issue, on the subject of having a letter read containing some reflections on the character of the latter, and on that of Mr. Cobbett. Sir Charles Worsley had been invited to the dinner, but had expressed a positive disinclination to meet Mr. Hunt. Mr. Nicholas Whitworth, whose official duty it was to read the obnoxious epistle, was in a dilemma till relieved by the suffrages of the company.

Amongst the toasts given were these, which are sufficient to characterise the complexion of all the rest:—"The memory of Thomas Paine, the strenuous advocate of the natural, civil and political Rights of Man."—3 times—H. Hunt, Esq.; Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and Vote by Ballot.—Unbounded applause.—Hunt, in the course of the evening, favored the company with a history of his life; said, in the meeting of that day was the most numerous he had ever addressed, except at Spa Fields; the Manchester Reformers were the most respectable he had ever met with; and that he was proud of the talent of those who had on this occasion supported him. In all other places, Reformers were composed wholly of the lower classes! Afterwards the confusion increased; he retired; and soon as the clock struck twelve, the Police, with a due regard to the comfort of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, cleared the room of the rest of the company, non sponse sua, but upon that natural right of Liberty, compulsion.

"HUNT AGAIN."—Last night Hunt, Whitworth, Chapman and Co. occupied a front seat in a stage box of the Theatre, to the indignation of a genteel audience. Hunt and Liberty! was vociferated from some partisans in the gallery. The audience called *God save the King!* and to turn out Hunt. Groans and hisses were addressed to Hunt from all parts of the house; and at length him and his fellows were forcibly expelled, the audience huzzing, and again calling for *God save the King*, which was twice sung by the whole of the *dramatis personae*, joined in the chorus by the audience, waving their hats and cheering! So much for the Reformers. [Manchester Chron.]

LONDON, Jan. 25.—From Arles we are informed of the following remarkable occurrence.

"Some inhabitants of the town of Arles dug a spot of ground which the diminution of the waters of the Rhone had left uncovered, and which had been inundated from time immemorial, have found, amongst other relics of antiquity, a vase three feet high, and not less remarkable for the elegance of its shape than the perfection of its ornaments; a noble fragment of architecture, several coins, and a medal struck to celebrate the marriage of CONSTANTINE, with a great number of funeral urns, lacrymatories and earthen lamps. The Prefect of the Department has immediately ordered regular excavations to be made in that piece of ground, in the neighborhood of which, it may be recollected that the fine statue known under the appellation of the *Venus of Arles* was found many years ago, and which probably still contains many precious *chefs d'œuvre* of antiquity.

The following event, which has lately occurred at Constantinople, appears to have excited a general sensation there, as furnishing a new proof of the mutinous spirit of the populace of that capital:

"The Russian Captain Robinson, who wished to pass from Tarakot, where most of the merchant vessels usually lie, towards the environs of Baluklazer, to land all his cargo, had gone to the city, and was absent at the moment when his crew were going to cross over to the other bank with the vessel: a Turk in a boat, who wanted to pass before the vessel, above the cable, had a dispute with the Russians; abuse was soon followed by acts of violence, and the Russian vessel was surrounded and attacked by above fifty Turkish boats. The Russian sailors thought to extricate themselves by hoisting the Russian flag; but it was scarcely hoisted, when the populace pulled it down and tore it to pieces. The Russians then escaped as they could on board some boats that were at hand, but tranquillity was not restored till the appearance of the High Admiral's guard, which took possession of the vessel. The Russian ambassador immediately made a complaint of this insult to the Russian flag, and offered to send any of the sailors who might be found to blame to Adessa in chains. On the other hand, the Turkish authorities have caused some of the principal instigators of the disorder to be arrested; they are men of the very lowest of the populace. The following day the Aga of the Janissaries was deposed and banished to Brussa."

Last week an apple was gathered from a tree in an orchard belonging to James Wilson, Esq. of Heyrold house, near Colne.

The Liverpool Courier, of the 27th Jan. contains a number of remarks on the Regent's address to parliament, and the subjects that will probably engage the attention of parliament, from which it would appear that the Seminole campaign would not be passed over in silence. In the debate on the Regent's speech, "the Marquis of Lansdowne alluded in pointed terms to the case of Arbuthnot and Ambriester, and expressed his hope that it would be thoroughly investigated." "To this subject (the Courier remarks very mildly) we have hitherto made no reference; but from all that has hitherto appeared in the public prints, we have no hesitation in calling the execution of the men a foul murder. The American government is not, certainly, implicated; but its officers are, and connivance on the part of that government, of which, we judge, it is not capable, will render a party to a violence as gross as any which has stained the annals of civilized nations. These unhappy men appear to have fallen victims to repub. a brutality and to violent national prejudices of the officers concerned." [Petersburg Rep.]

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.
BALTIMORE, March 15.—On Saturday morning the ship *Belvedere*, in 42 days from Liverpool, beat up to within a few miles of the fort. Capt. Hobson furnished us with a complete file of the London Courier from the 19th December to the 23d Jan. and the Liverpool Advertiser to the 25th.

SUMMARY.
ENGLAND, Dec. 31. Agricultural prospects cheerful; innumerable robberies during the fog; Monthly Reporter announced the general good health of the king—his malady unchanged; British foreign trade reviving; augmented one third this last year; a valuable law book, the work of years, published, "a systematic arrangement of Coke upon Littleton;" the queen's horses are sold, averaging about 140 guineas a head; Lord Castleleigh, and the emperor Alexander are pledged for the accession of Portugal to the general resolve for treating slave ships as pirates after 1820. We are declared to be miserably deficient in republican gratitude to our revolutionary defenders (General Stark for instance).—Correspondence of Cobbett and Burdett seems to make a great noise.

The crown jewels so long missing, were found at Buckingham House, Jan. 7th; no comments are made; the discovery was made by the prince regent.—They were supposed to have been concealed by the king.

Document—Trial of Arbuthnot and Ambriester—published without comment, on the 9th January. The total amount of the queen's personal property is found to be £140,000. This is answered to all calumny. Of this £50,000 are jewels, presented to her on her marriage. Lord Ellenborough's will is proved; his personal property is worth £200,000. The Courier under the 11th Jan. after a long neutrality on the great question, has come out with the strongest testimony of horror and indignation against Gen. Jackson, for the execution, or rather murder of Arbuthnot and Ambriester.

These papers are full of complaints made by Englishmen, who have been enticed into the Spanish (republican) service; they suffer every hardship, cruelty and disappointment. Under the 15th, the Courier gives the arguments of our National Intelligencer, in defence of Jackson's proceedings. That is entirely fair. It is succeeded with an extract from our paper, of the 11th Dec. which may be thought quite as unfair, by others.

Jan. 21.—The new parliament had commenced operations.

The first letter of Algernon Sydney has been republished in the Traveller, London: it occupies four columns. We are not sorry to see—it is honourable to our country. That writer is one among the few who have stood forward to defend their country against the reproach of countenancing military despotism, as sanguinary and horrible as any that ever tainted the records of history. Mr. Coleridge is continuing his lectures. There has also another literary phenomenon appeared. A Mr. Budbeck has returned from the interior of Africa, after a six months' residence, with a geographical account of the country.

The following specimen of French magnanimity is worthy of the days of chivalry—Duclos repeatedly assaulted Col. Fabvier, and at length provoked him to accept a challenge. They met; Duclos fired first, and grievously wounded Col. Fabvier in the shoulder. The latter answered by firing in the air, and pronounced the following remarkable words, which display a great mind: "Duclos, I was willing to become the victim of such a man as thou art, but honor forbids me to consider thee as my adversary."

SPAIN, Dec. 15.—Capital tranquil—a famous tragedian sick—quarantine and health regulations rigorous. Great efforts to be made against the South Americans. A general blow in contemplation—above 80,000 men in training by the ministry for that purpose. Banditti formidable—police watched—mails escorted by 60 dragoons—expedition under way—agents despatched abroad to contract for transports. Dec. 19, cold very severe—troubles very general, but not acknowledged by government.

NAPLES.—Slight eruptions of Vesuvius took place on the 4th Dec. Squadron under Com. Stewart, (at Syracuse) spoken of in terms of admiration—said to hold the most courteous intercourse with the British. Administration of justice totally reformed.

AUSTRIA.—Princess Catharine De Montford, (wife of Jerome Bonaparte) visited by her cousin Alexander of Russia, for 2 hours (more or less) on the 17th December.

RUSSIA.—Army (1819) 880,000—360,000 being infantry; 68,000 regular cavalry; 86,000 Cossacks; 49,600 artillery, 300,000 marines, veterans, &c. St. Petersburg, Dec. 21.—Business flat; natural produce generally high. British merchandise on the advance.

SWEDEN is said, ceded St. Barts to Russia, last June.
POLAND.—A statistical survey of Poland has been published at Warsaw. That kingdom, in its present state, contains 2191 square miles (15 to a degree), 481 towns, 22,694 villages, and a population of 732,324 souls, of which 212,944 are Jews.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

Extract of a letter from Bavaria.
"We have witnessed here a superb funeral of the Baron Hornstein, a Courier; but the result is what induces me to mention it in my letter. Two days after, the workmen entered the mausoleum, when they witnessed an object which petrified them! At the door of the sepulchre lay a body covered with blood—it was the mortal remains of this favorite of courts and princes. The Baron was buried alive! On recovering from his trance he had forced the lid of the coffin, and endeavored to escape from a charnel house—it was impossible! and therefore, in a fit of desperation, as it is supposed, he dashed his brains out against the wall. The royal family, and indeed the whole city, are plunged in grief at the horrid catastrophe." [Morning Paper.]

HOLLAND.—160 persons missing in the fog at Amsterdam, supposed to be drowned. All intercourse prohibited between foreign vessels and the port of Batavia, or what is equivalent, a great duty is imposed upon them.

DOMESTIC.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
William Brewster, of Alabama Territory, Receiver of Public Monies for lands of the United States at Jackson, capital of the Territory.
Willoughby Barton, of Georgia, Register of the Land Office at Jackson court house.

ter of the Land Office at Jackson court house.

Charles S. Cosby, of Louisiana, Register of the Land Office at St. Helena.
Fuhner Shipwith, of Louisiana, Receiver of Public Monies for Lands of the United States, at St. Helena.

FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq. of Alexandria, is appointed by the President and Senate, to be Consul of the U. S. at Trieste.
The President has, by proclamation of the 2d instant, recognized JONATHAN SWIFT, Esq. consul of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves, for the District of Columbia. [At. Gaz.]

SUPREME COURT.

March 8.—Mr. Hopkins closed the argument of the case of *Houston against Moore*. Mr. Sergeant moved to dismiss the writ of error in *Miller against Nichols*. The *Attorney General* opposed it, and the Court took time to consider the question.

The case of the *Atlanta*, claim of Mr. Fausst, was continued to the next term for further proof.

The case of *Wheaton against Sexton*, was argued by Mr. Jones and McKulloch.
March 9.—The case of the ship *Venus* and cargo was continued to the next term on motion of Mr. Pinkey. The *Attorney General*, contra.

The cases of the ship *General Smith*, and of goods taken out of the ship *Caradad*, were argued by Mr. Pinkey and Mr. Winder.

The case of the brig *Josefa Segunda*, continued to the next term.

The case of *Sergeant and Biddle against Smith*, was argued by Mr. Angersoll and Mr. Martin, for the plaintiff. Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Sergeant for the defendant.

Deakins against Brent, was argued by Mr. Key for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jones for the defendant.

March 10.—Mr. Justice STORY delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the ship *General Smith*. Decree reversed.

The case of *McArthur against Bonder*, was argued by Mr. Scott, and Mr. Brush for the appellant, and by the *Attorney General* and Mr. Doddridge for the respondent.

The Court dismissed the writ of error in the case of *Miller against Nichols*, a case which was brought from the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and has been long pending in this court.

March 11.—The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL, in the case of *McLure against Walker and Lassiter*. Judgment reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

Mr. Justice LIVINGSTON delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the *Irish*. Decree reversed.

The case of *McCluney against Stillman*, was argued by Mr. Doddridge and the *Attorney General*.

The case of *Lyle and Bond against Rodgers*, was continued to the next term.

March 12.—Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *McARTHUR against BRODER*. Decree reversed.

Mr. Justice JOHNSON delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of certain Goods taken out of the Spanish ship *Caradad*, affirming the decree of the Inferior Court, restoring the goods to the possession of the Carthaginian captors, upon the ground that the privateer by whom they were originally captured, was cruising under a commission from the Republic of Province of Carthage, and was not fitted out in this country, nor had committed any other violation of a strict and impartial neutrality which is maintained by the U. States, in the present war between Spain and her revolted Colonies.

Mr. Justice JOHNSON delivered the opinion of the court in the case of *Wheaton against Sexton*—Judgment reversed, and a new trial directed.

Mr. Justice WASHINGTON delivered the opinion certified to the Circuit Court of Delaware, in the case of *Sergeant and Biddle against Smith*, that the depositions in question were admissible, and ought to be read in evidence in that case.

Mr. Justice LIVINGSTON delivered the opinion of the case of *Deakins against Brent*—Judgment affirmed.

Mr. Justice DUVALL delivered the opinion of the case of *Boyd's lessee against Graves*—Judgment affirmed.

Mr. Justice STORY delivered the opinion in the case of *Orr against Hodgson*—Decree affirmed.

The time having arrived when it is necessary for the Judges to go on the Spring Circuits, the court adjourned, sine die, after hearing and deciding a greater number of important cases than have ever been determined at any former term.

The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday, after a long session of nearly six weeks. [Nat. Intel.]

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The case of the *Soccedad Felix* has been determined against the captors, by the District Court, now sitting in this city, and the vessel and cargo restored to the Portuguese owners. [Patriot.]

Capt. Coit, of the schr. *Comet*, arrived here in 27 days from Aux Cayes, informs that all Gen. McGregor's troops had deserted him at Aux Cayes, owing to the want of funds for their subsistence. [Tel.]
The supercargo of the *Comet* informs the editor of the *Patriot*, that the above is incorrect, and that the following are the facts—that some of the sailors on board the vessel in which McGregor arrived, had left her after receiving a regular discharge, but no troops—that two transports laid outside full of troops, and that they were well provisioned and well equipped for the expedition, and no dissatisfaction was heard or thought of—that McGregor had proceeded to Port au Prince, to see what arrangements could be made with President Boyer, for permitting his vessels to rendezvous in his ports—that more troops were daily expected, when a descent would soon be made upon some of the strong holds of the Royalists. [Pat.]

Interesting and Important Decision.

LExINGTON, K. Feb. 27.—The Circuit court of the U. S. for this district, at a special session in this town, after an able argument by Messrs. Wickhiffe and Barry, in behalf of the U. States branch banks, and the *Attorney General*, Mr. Blunt, on the part of the *Sergeant* of the Court of Appeals, yesterday granted an injunction, to stay till the next regular term of the Court, in May—all proceedings under an act of the legislature for imposing a tax on the offices of discount and deposit of the United States Bank in this town, requiring however of the Directors of the

institutions bond and security, in the penal sum of \$40,000, conditioned that their property shall not be so removed, until the further order of the Court, as to prevent the future collection of the tax, if it should be finally decided, that the law can be constitutionally enforced.

The court assumed jurisdiction, on the ground, that an act of Congress and the Constitution of the U. States were involved, and that, tho' a state may be affected by the decision, it is not necessarily, nor in fact, a party.

No opinion was given as to the constitutionality of the U. States Bank, or the right of a state to tax that institution, but the Court decided, that the state law, (which it did not consider as a measure of taxation, but rather as an act imposing a penalty, for doing what a law of the United States authorises,) being in conflict with a law of the general government, the latter must prevail, until pronounced unconstitutional by the competent tribunal. The Court referred to a late decision of the General Court of Ky. in support of the doctrine, that a state cannot impose a penalty on its citizens for acting under a law of the U. S. It was stated too, that no evil could result from granting the injunction, until the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. before whom the main question is now pending, as to the right of a state to tax the U. S. bank, should be known; since the state rights would remain unimpaired, and at the next term of the Court, the injunction would, if necessary and proper, be finally dissolved. [Monitor.]

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

For the Floridas, the United States are to pay our merchants a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars. The claims to be adjusted and paid—viz.

1st. Those under the convention of 1802.

2d. French spoliations, in Spanish ports.

3d. For damage on account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans.

4. Spanish captures, at sea, or in the ports of the Spanish Colonies, since 1802.

5. Other claims, from 1802 to the date of the Treaty, which have been exhibited to the Secretary of State, or to the American minister at Madrid, and in which the interposition of the American government is requested. [Boston Gaz.]

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, four of the convicts confined in the Prison of this city, made their escape, by means of excavating the earth from under the foundation, and working up through the pavement.—As they have on their convict clothing, or jail regiments, they will no doubt be soon apprehended.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

In New Hampshire will be on Tuesday next, [9th instant.] The Governor, Council, Senate, and House of Representatives, will doubtless be democratic, as well as the whole delegation to Congress—the Federalists having made no nominations, nor taken the least concern in the event.—Some division among the Democrats in this neighbourhood exists with respect to a member of Congress and State Senator.—Wm. Plumer, jr. and George Long, are rival candidates for Congress, and John Langdon, jr. and George Long for Senator.—They are all democrats, and we confess we have no choice among them. [Ports. Oracle.]

J. C. Spencer, who received a plurality of votes at the late trial, in the Legislature of New York, to elect a Senator in Congress to succeed Mr. King, has publicly declined being considered a candidate for that office.

THE NAVAL DEPOT.

We have it from an unofficial source, but one in which we can, nevertheless, place confidence, that the Navy Commissioners have combined in the establishment of a grand Naval Depot for the Southern Section of the Union, two distinct sites:—G-spot as a fitting, repairing and docking yard, and Burill's Bay as the building yard. The latter place is in the county of Isle of Wight, on the south side of James River, 5 or 6 miles below James Town, and about 30 miles distant from Norfolk; it heads the long bay which extends from the Warwick shore, familiarly called the *Point of Shoal*, around which the channel of the river winds its course. From the bay to Hampton Roads is almost a straight course, and the depth of water is sufficient for ships of the largest draft. At every point where it may be necessary to erect works of defence nature has provided a foundation of solid rock; and the entrance may be so fortified as to render it impassable to an enemy. We presume, however, that no public work will be commenced there until after the next session of Congress, when the Report of the Commissioners shall have been acted on by that body. [Norfolk Herald.]

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

"*Mogadore, Jan. 16, 1819.*" The Pochontas, Capt. Clark, will leave this town and environs quite healthy, no symptoms of the plague having appeared, that we know of, nearer than about 300 miles to the northward. The places known here to be infected are Tangier, where, by advice received to day, it was on the decline—Tetuan, Larache, Mequinez, and Oud Fez. It is reported to have made its appearance at Rebat, but this has not been confirmed.

"His Imperial Majesty is at this date at or near Morocco, some horsemen having left him on his route for that city, from Mequinez, ten days ago. It is much to be feared, and scarce can be doubted, that the infection will soon make its appearance in Morocco, there being every reason to suppose the contagion is among the troops accompanying His Majesty, which are to the number of fifteen hundred.—Should our apprehensions be verified respecting Morocco it will in all probability not long delay its appearance here, as our intercourse with that city is very frequent, indeed almost daily. Should it break out here, its ravages will undoubtedly be very great, as the Jews town and that part of the town inhabited by the poorer class of the Moors, are extremely crowded.

"The season has been universally favorable for the ensuing harvest, the rain for a long period having been almost incessant—More so, than has been known for a number of years. On the other hand, the crops have appeared in other flights, the earth and adjoining provinces, and it is thought that a very early season, may do much